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a population of from 25,000 to 175,000 inhabitants. Of a possible 1,000 points for perfect, adequate public health nursing service counts 75; other follow-up social service 10; adequate dispensary or clinic service 70; hospital facilities for the communicable diseases 45; a day nursery 10; Little Mothers' League 10; good newspaper publicity regarding health matters 50; and a physician in charge of the infant welfare station 15. This gives a total of 285 points for activities in which the nurse is directly concerned. In general the score provides the following distribution of credit:

Communicable disease control:	
Tuberculosis, perfect score	60
Venereal diseases, perfect score	70
Other communicable diseases, perfect score.	80
Adequate laboratory facilities and use of same	100
Infant and maternal welfare	90
Milk and food inspection	100
Water supply	100
Sewage, garbage and manure disposal	40
Record keeping	85
Public health education	120
An appropriation of at least 50 cents per capita for health protection	100
Effective enforcement of regulations governing barber shops, common towels, drinking and eating utensils	20
Unusually meritorious public health work along either new or old lines	35
Total	1,000

COUNCIL MEETING OF THE ILLINOIS STATE ACADEMY OF SCIENCE

At the call of President Cowles a meeting of the council was held at the University Club, Chicago, on September 28. There were present President Cowles, retiring President Ward, Vice-president Knipp, Treasurer Watermann and Librarian Crook.

The first question taken up was how best to meet the great misfortune which had befallen the academy in the death of Secretary Pricer. It was voted that the librarian continue until the next meeting to serve as secretary, as he had been doing at the request of the president since the death of Secretary Pricer. With

some misgivings as to the wisdom of such appointment the librarian consented.

In conformity with action at the Danville meeting the following legislative committee was appointed: H. C. Cowles, Chicago, chairman; William Barnes, Decatur; E. W. Payne, Springfield; R. M. Barnes, Lacon; Geo. Langford, Joliet.

It was voted that the fiscal year of the academy begin with the calendar year and that dues be payable on the December 1st preceding, to accord with arrangements with the A. A. A. S. The secretary was instructed to mail the three volumes of *Transactions* which are to appear shortly, to paid-up members only.

It was decided to hold the annual meeting for 1921 at Carbondale some time in the spring with the hope of having a field day and the president was requested to begin arrangements for such meeting. The president was requested to appoint chairmen for the various sections which it might seem advisable to form at the coming meeting. The treasurer presented matters concerning various classes of members and the relation between the State Academy and the A. A. A. S. It was suggested that he publish a list of members whose address is unknown, in hope that some member can supply the information wanted.

The following committee was appointed to continue the work of interesting high school science clubs, other science clubs, boards of education, teachers, etc. in the work of the academy and to suggest to them the desirability of sending delegates to academy meetings: Charles T. Knipp, Chairman, Urbana; W. G. Watermann, Evanston; R. H. Linkins, Normal; H. S. Pepoon, Chicago.

A. R. CROOK,
Acting Secretary

THE ENGINEERING FOUNDATION

AN anonymous gift of \$200,000 toward a five-million-dollar fund for the promotion of research in science and in engineering is announced by Engineering Foundation at its headquarters in the Engineering Societies Building, New York City. This contribution

brings the foundation's fund to \$500,000. It is the aim of the foundation to obtain one million dollars by January first.

Engineering Foundation was organized to care for the gifts aggregating \$300,000 of Ambrose Swasey, of Cleveland, Ohio, the income from these gifts being devoted to research. Since its organization as a trust fund in 1914, the funds of the foundation have been used to aid the National Research Council and others in performing research directly connected with engineering. Mr. Swasey's gifts were made to United Engineering Society as a nucleus of a large endowment "for the furtherance of research in science and in engineering, or for the advancement in any other manner of the profession of engineering and the good of mankind."

The Engineering Foundation is administered by the engineering foundation board composed of members from the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, and American Institute of Electrical Engineers and members at large. The board is a department of United Engineering Society. It is the instrumentality of the founder societies named for the stimulation, direction and support of research.

The officers of Engineering Foundation are Charles F. Rand, chairman; Edward Dean Adams, first vice-chairman; Frank B. Jewett, second vice-chairman; Joseph Struthers, treasurer; and Alfred D. Flinn, secretary. The executive committee is composed of Charles F. Rand, chairman; Edward Dean Adams, George B. Pegram, Frank B. Jewett and H. Hobert Porter.

A statement issued by the foundation says:

Potential benefits for the whole nation are very great, but these benefits can not be gained without expenditure of effort and materials. Research workers must be supported. Equipment, materials, working places and traveling facilities must be provided. Since the benefits accrue to the profession, the industries and the public in general, support in large measure should come from general funds, such as those provided by endowments.

Engineering Foundation seeks to build up its endowment to dimensions worthy of the engineering profession. Engineers connected with industrial and financial organizations having great resources can aid by convincing proper officials of corporations that the continued prosperity of our industries depends upon continued progress of research. Since the commercial and industrial establishments of the country reap the larger proportions of the financial profits arising from scientific and technological work, these establishments should contribute liberally to the support of research.

There are many problems relating to the materials and forces of engineering on which further knowledge is needed. Progress will be made approximately in proportion to the funds made available. But there are other kinds of problems which concern the engineer. No longer may one declare, as did Professor J. H. Johnson a generation ago, that "Engineering differs from all other learned professions in this, that its learning has to do only with the inanimate world, the world of dead matter and force."

Many acute social and economic questions of our day need the dispassionate, impartial, patient study of scientists and technologists. To these questions must now be applied the scientific method of collecting facts by thorough study, and the engineer's capacity for planning and performing, instead of ill-considered "reforms."

Occasionally experimental work is undertaken in accordance with a well-conceived plan as a necessary or desirable adjunct to the main operation. In such cases the exigencies of the main operation sooner or later interrupt the experimental work; or the men who have it in hand leave the force; or the information is gained but never written up; or the statement is buried in some report of limited circulation; or greater familiarity with research methods and a broader conception of the problem could, with small additional expense, have secured much more valuable results and have made them more generally useful.

These services and many others could be performed by Engineering Foundation, if adequate funds could be placed at its disposal. The Foundation does not plan to build laboratories and conduct research work directly, but rather to stimulate, coordinate and support research work in existing scientific and industrial laboratories, co-operating, in so far as possible, with the National Research Council.